

Gastroenterology and Hepatology

Clinical Images and Case Reports Journal focuses on the topics under Gastroenterology and Hepatology that includes:

Colonoscopy, Digestive System, Esophageal Diseases, Gallbladder and Biliary Tract, Gastroenterology, Hepatology, Intestinal Diseases, Pancreatic Disease, Rectum, and Anal Diseases and Stomach Diseases.

Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology Case Reports

Gastroenterology should cause a commitment to clinical information and must to have instructive worth or feature the requirement for a change in clinical practice or demonstrative/ prognostic methodologies. The journal aims to provide a platform for the exchange of scientific information addressing clinical research and practice of Gastroenterology and Hepatology.

Gastroenterology

Gastroenterology is the branch of medicine which deals with the study of the digestive system and diseases of the related organs. It involves a detailed understanding of the physiology and functioning of the gastrointestinal organs. Diseases affecting the gastrointestinal tract are the major focus of Gastroenterology. Hepatology is the study of liver, pancreas and biliary tract are considered as sub-specialty in this study.

Digestive System or Alimentary System

The digestive system or alimentary system consists of accessory organs of digestion from mouth to anus along the alimentary canal and gastrointestinal tract. Digestive organs include esophagus, stomach, small intestine, colon and rectum, pancreas, gallbladder, bile ducts and liver. Digestive systems' main function is digestion and absorption of food. The gastrointestinal tract is responsible for mechanical breakdown of food into small molecules that start in mouth and continue into stomach and chemical digestion by enzymes helps to absorb the nutrients into the body which continues in the intestines.

Hepatology

Hepatology is the subspecialty in Gastroenterology which deals with the study, analysis, prevention and administration of ailments that influence the Liver. Liver is a vital organ which plays a major role in metabolism. Liver is highly specialized and regulates a wide range of high volume biochemical reactions. Liver weighs about

1.44-1.66 kgs located at upper right quadrant of abdominal cavity and rests below diaphragm to the right of the stomach and overlies the gallbladder. Liver diseases are also termed as hepatic disease. Most commonly found liver disease includes Hepatitis, Jaundice, Cirrhosis, Alcoholic Liver Disease, Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver and Liver Abscesses. Liver disease rarely results in pain, portal hypertension and immunosuppression.

Esophageal Disorders

The esophagus also known as gullet which consists of muscular tube through which the food passes to stomach. The average length is 25 cm and varies with height. High amounts of food is passed over time in the esophagus and so its protected by a mucous membrane of epithelium and acts as a smooth surface. Esophageal disorders are often associated with swallowing disorders where prolonged swallowing time is observed. Other disorders of Esophagus include Gastroesophageal Reflux normally called as Heartburn, Barrett's Esophagus, Esophageal Cancer, Esophageal Motility Disorder and Esophageal Dysphagia which can prevent the food passage leading to difficulty in swallowing and can completely block the esophagus.

Stomach Diseases

Stomach is a vital organ of the body which plays an important role in digestion. The stomach is a J shaped organ but it varies in size and connected to esophagus to its upper end and small intestine at its lower end. Gastric juice produced by the stomach plays an important role in digestion. To protect the stomach from the acid, mucus is produced which acts as a protective layer. Diseases of stomach are often caused by the infection of *Helicobacter pylori* such as Ulcers, Stomach Cancer and Gastritis.

Intestinal Diseases

The lower gastrointestinal tract consists of small intestine and large intestine. It starts with the sphincter of stomach and ends at the anus. The cecum imparts the small and large intestine. Most of the food digestion takes part in small intestine and in the large intestine the water is absorbed and the remaining waste is stored as feces before defecation.

Rectal and Anal Diseases

The rectum is the final straight portion of the large intestine and is followed by anal canal. Rectum acts as a temporary storage site for feces. The anal canal is the terminal part of the large intestine. In humans it is approximately 2.5 to 4 cm long. Rectal and Anal diseases may be asymptomatic or may present with pain, a feeling of incomplete emptying or pencil thin stool and these diseases are commonly seen in elderly people.

Pancreatic Disease

The pancreas is a glandular organ in the digestive system. It is located in the abdominal cavity behind the stomach and produces many hormones as it is an endocrine gland. Pancreas secretes fluid that has enzymes, into the duodenum which helps in breakdown of carbohydrates, proteins and lipids.

Hepatology

Hepatology is the branch of medicine that incorporates the study, prevention and diagnosis of liver, gallbladder, biliary tree, and pancreas as well as management of their disorders but is not limited to, the study of acute and chronic hepatitis, viral hepatitis, genetic and metabolic liver diseases and their complications.

Liver Disease Diagnosis

Liver disease can often be difficult to diagnose because its symptoms can be vague and easily confused with other health problems. Blood tests can look for the presence of liver inflammation or screen for antibodies or virus particles that might indicate a specific form of liver disease. These tests are called Liver Tests.

Translational Hepatology

The fundamental concept underlying the Translational Hepatology is that human disease can serve as a window into broad biological processes, the understanding of which could, in turn, lead to treatments for these and other diseases.

Immunology of Hepatobiliary systems

The hepatobiliary system is essential for digestion and includes the liver, pancreas, bile ducts and the gallbladder. Many disorders and diseases can affect these organs of hepatobiliary system. Immunology deals with the defense mechanisms including all physical, chemical and biological properties of the organism that help it to combat its susceptibility to foreign organisms, material, etc.

Gastrointestinal Disorders

The medical specialty devoted to the study, diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the digestive system. These disorders may affect the esophagus (swallowing tube), stomach, small intestine, large intestine (colon), rectum, liver, gallbladder, or pancreas.

Digestive Disorders

Digestive disorder is any health problem that occurs in the digestive tract. Some common problems include Heartburn/GERD, Irritable bowel syndrome and Lactose intolerance. Symptoms may include bloating, diarrhoea, gas, stomach pain and stomach cramps.

Liver Cancer

It is also known as Hepatic Cancer, which starts in the liver. It is a condition that happens when normal cells in the liver become abnormal and grow out of control into cancer.

Liver Hepatitis

Hepatitis is swelling and inflammation of liver. Hepatitis is most commonly caused by viral infection. Other causes of Hepatitis include autoimmune hepatitis (a disease occurring when the body makes antibodies against the liver tissue) and hepatitis that occurs as a secondary result of medications, drugs, toxins and alcohol.

Liver Cirrhosis

Cirrhosis is a slowly progressing disease in which healthy liver tissue is replaced with scar tissue, eventually preventing liver from functioning properly. The scar tissue blocks the flow of blood through the liver and slows the processing of nutrients, hormones, drugs and naturally produced toxins.

Liver Failure

Liver failure is a life threatening condition that demands urgent medical care. Most often, liver failure occurs gradually and over many years. Rare condition known as acute liver failure occurs rapidly within 48hrs and difficult to detect initially.

Liver Regeneration

The liver has a remarkable capacity to regenerate after injury and to adjust its size to match its host. Within a week after partial hepatectomy, which, in typical experimental settings entails surgical removal of two-thirds of the liver, hepatic mass is back essentially to what it was prior to surgery.

Liver Disease Complications

These include high blood pressure in the veins that supply the liver, swelling in the legs and abdomen, enlargement of spleen, bleeding, infections, malnutrition, jaundice, bone diseases, increased risk of liver cancer and acute-or-chronic cirrosis.

Manuscript Submission

Authors are requested to submit their manuscript by using Online Manuscript Submission Portal:

<https://www.literaturepublishers.org/submit.html>

(or) also invited to submit through the Journal E-mail Id: editor.cicrj@literaturepublishers.org